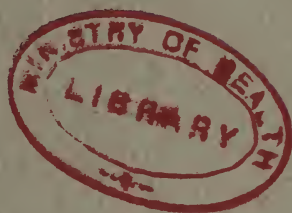


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BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH



Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR
1938

Philip Harrison, 24 Bridge Street, Christchurch

BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH

1939

Mayor—Councillor H. E. W. Lapthorne, J.P.

Deputy Mayor—Alderman Douglas Galton

Town Clerk and Borough Accountant—W. D. Platt, I.L.B.

Borough Engineer and Surveyor—E. B. Wise

Rate Collector—N. R. Pollard

Rating Officer—W. F. Larn

Medical Officer of Health—Dr. C. Conyers Morrell

Sanitary Inspector—C. Crowther

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1939

The Worshipful The Mayor—Councillor H. E. W. Lapthorne

Chairman—Councillor A. V. Ridout

Councillors—

F. Clarke W. E. Newman

R. E. Gray S. G. Pawley

T. H. McArdle L. J. Stevens

J. C. Wyatt

Police Surgeon—Dr. G. M. Brooks

Public Vaccinator—Dr. G. M. Brooks

Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths—
P. Buckingham, 13 Stour Road, Christchurch

Customs and Excise and Old Age Pensions Officer—
E. Rea, 13 Stour Road, Christchurch

Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange Office, Manager—
H. E. Ray, 17 Bargates, Christchurch

Hampshire County Council Health Visitor—
Nurse Collard Smith, Little Marsh, Stanpit, Christchurch

REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1938

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses
of the Borough of Christchurch.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my tenth Annual Report for the Borough of Christchurch, which is that for the year 1938.

The figures and data set forth in this Report will be found to provide a very concise summary of the vital statistics and sanitary activities of your Borough during 1938.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Borough of Christchurch lies on the Hampshire coast to the south of the New Forest and covers an area of 5,198 acres. It includes the ancient and historical town of Christchurch which is situated on an elevated gravel and sand formation between the rivers Stour and Avon, which unite just below the town to form an extensive and very picturesque tidal land-locked estuary, whence they find their way to the sea through a narrow channel known as the "Run."

To the east of the town lie the one-time separate villages of Purewell, Stanpit, and Mudeford, but now closely linked with the town itself by ribbon development in the past century.

On the extreme eastern boundary of the Borough and about four miles distant from the town of Christchurch is the residential seaside village of Highcliff situated on cliffs having an altitude of about 100 feet above sea level.

During recent years the Borough on account of its very sheltered geographical position, its mild and equable climate, its beautiful surroundings, and its exceptional opportunities for healthful recreation, has attracted to itself increasing numbers of persons seeking residence or retirement on the south coast, with the result that rapid building development has taken place, large numbers

of medium sized villas and bungalow-type houses having been erected by private enterprise on carefully selected sites which enjoy all the amenities of modern sanitation and essential public services. During the past five years, in fact, well over a thousand such residences have been erected to meet the demand.

In addition, the Borough attracts annually a very considerable number of seasonal visitors for whom, in addition to hotels and guest-houses, provision is made by a number of municipally controlled camping sites and extensive holiday hutments situated at ideal locations both inland and on the sea littoral. Full facilities exist for safe bathing, fishing, sailing, boating, and riding, and for many other forms of healthful recreation.

The principal industries of the Borough include milk production, furniture making, yacht and boat building, nursery gardening, and salmon and general fishing, while an extensive model factory exists for the manufacture of meat and food products, and large scale distribution centres for infant milk food products, and for proprietary medicinal articles.

There are no smoke producing factories in the Borough or in its vicinity, and in consequence the neighbourhood is entirely free from smoke nuisance.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health—Dr. C. Conyers Morrell, D.P.H. Part time. (Not engaged in private practice.) Also holds appointments as Medical Officer of Health to the Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge, and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Sanitary Inspector—Charles Crowther (also Meat and Food Inspector).

Contributions to the salaries of the above officials are made under the Public Health Acts.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS of the year 1938.

Area (in acres) 5,198.

Registrar General's estimate of Population at the mid-year, 1938, for purposes of vital statistics—14,050. Comparability factor—0.80.

Live Births—

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	221	113	108
Illegitimate	10	4	6

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population—16.4.

Still Births—	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	7	2	5
Illegitimate	0	0	0

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—30.3.

Deaths—	Total	Males	Females
	157	70	87

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population—11.2.

Deaths from Puerperal causes—0

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births—47.6.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births—49.8.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births—0.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)—28.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—0.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)—0.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)—1.

Cancer accounted for 17.8 per cent of all deaths. There were during 1938, 28 deaths attributed to this cause, of which 14 were males, and 14 were females. No deaths were attributed to Influenza. One case of Suicide was recorded.

The total number of deaths under one year of age was 11, all legitimate, being four males and seven females. Of these, 6 deaths were attributable to prematurity or congenital defect.

Of all deaths, the average age at death of males was 67 years, and of females 71 years. 75 per cent. of all deaths were of persons aged over 70 years of age.

There were four deaths of children, other than infants under one year of age, one aged nineteen months, two aged three years and one aged eleven years, attributable respectively to Diarrhoea, Meningitis, Volvulus, and Acute Osteomyelitis.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1934 to 1938. Borough of Christchurch, and for England and Wales.

Year	Christchurch			England and Wales		
	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.
1934	15.7	12.4	77	14.8	11.8	59
1935	12.0	11.4	42	14.7	11.7	57
1936	15.8	12.2	53	14.8	12.1	59
1937	14.8	12.5	45	14.9	12.4	58
1938	16.4	11.2	47	15.1	11.6	53

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1938.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	9	6	0
Diphtheria ...	1	1	0
Pneumonia ...	5	1	4
Erysipelas ...	1	1	0

AGE INCIDENCE.

Ages in years	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas
Under 1	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	1	0
5	2	0	0	0
10	3	0	1	0
15	0	0	0	0
20	1	1	0	0
35	0	0	1	1
45	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	1	0
Over 65	0	0	1	0

No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS—New cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15— ...	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
25— ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35— ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45— ...	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
55— ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	6	5	2	1	3	1	—	—

Notification of Infectious Diseases has been satisfactory. There is no evidence of excessive incidence, or mortality from Tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Infectious Diseases. The arrangements are continued with the Corporation of the Borough of Poole for Infectious Cases to be received into the Poole Isolation Hospital (84 beds). This arrangement has been entirely satisfactory.

Tuberculosis. Examination of Sputum, etc., is carried out at the County Laboratory. Sanatorium treatment and attendance is administered by the County Council.

Diphtheria Antitoxin. Arrangements have been made for a supply to be kept in the Borough for the use of Medical Practitioners.

General Medical and Surgical Cases. Cases are sent by Medical Practitioners to the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth.

Public Assistance. Fairmile House Infirmary.

There are also several private Nursing Homes in the District and vicinity.

Ambulance Facilities—

- (a) For Infectious Cases—Poole Isolation Hospital Ambulance.
- (b) For Non-infectious and Accident Cases—Voluntary Ambulance.

Ambulance facilities are entirely satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of the Borough is served by Mains of the West Hampshire Water Company, and apart from a very few outlying cottages all houses are connected therewith.

The raw source of supply is the River Avon, and the extensive plant whereby purification is attained is of the most modern and effective type. To ensure absolute safety final purification is obtained by Chloramine treatment.

The statutory area of the supply is about 225 square miles, which includes the Borough of Christchurch, the supply for which is received from a two million gallon covered reinforced concrete reservoir erected on St. Catherine's Hill.

Analysis of the water is carried out monthly at the Bournemouth Corporation Laboratory and at the Counties Public Health Laboratories. Through the courtesy of Mr. D. Llewellyn, the Company's Manager, the reports of these analyses are at all times open to my inspection, and I am able to say that they have been invariably satisfactory. The supply is constant; it is of moderate hardness, free from plumbo-solvent action, entirely free from metals, and consistently of the highest degree of bacterial purity.

Well water supplying the Railway Cottages, Fairmile, was found upon analysis to be unsatisfactory for drinking and other purposes; upon representation being made to the Southern Railway Company, arrangements were made to connect these cottages to Main Water Supply and to the Main Sewerage system.

SANITATION.

Refuse Disposal.

The Refuse Dump at Stanpit carried out on the Bradford Tipping System, which was commenced in 1930, has continued to be conducted satisfactorily, and a very considerable area of waste marsh land has now been filled in thereby. A sufficiency of covering material has been maintained. Extermination of Rats carried out under contract with Messrs. Arnold Products (Bournemouth) Ltd., has continued to be satisfactory.

Some minor drainage works have been carried out to eliminate as far as possible undue flooding of the surrounding area during high tides.

Refuse Removal and Storage.

The removal of refuse continues to be efficiently carried out throughout your District. During the year an additional Motor Refuse Lorry has been purchased, making a total of four Refuse Vehicles now in use. This Lorry is fitted with special pump appliances and can rapidly be fitted with an auxilliary tank for decontamination purposes in connection with Air Raid Precautions.

I would again impress upon your Burgesses the importance and necessity of storing household refuse and garbage awaiting removal in properly constructed metal bins or receptacles having properly fitted lids or covers. This small contribution to the health of the Borough I feel confident will readily be made. It is pleasing to be able to report that improper storage in uncovered or unsuitable receptacles is becoming markedly less common than hitherto.

Rivers and Streams.

Some pollution of the Bure River which arose from overflow of cesspits in Highcliff has become eliminated by the abolition of cesspits and closing of nearby ditches subsequent to the connection of dwellings to the newly installed Main Sewerage System, attention to which is called in another part of this Report.

Owing to an unfortunate accident during dredging operations of the Stour River by the Catchment Board the trunk sewer passing along the bed of the River near Quomps became fractured, resulting in somewhat serious temporary pollution of the river at this point. Every possible precaution was taken by your Council to prevent danger arising therefrom. So soon as possible this length of sewer was entirely replaced.

During the year action was taken to prevent the pollution of ditches and streams in the vicinity of Stanpit, Waterloo Bridge, and Maundeville Crescent, by increasing the power of pumps and ejectors at your Pumping Station.

Special attention was given to the open ditch at Bridge Street adjacent to the premises of the Bournemouth Gas and Water Company which from time to time gave rise to considerable nuisance on account of effluvia. Arrangements were made with the Company for the piping of this ditch, which has now satisfactorily carried out.

Storm Water Sewers.

The following Private Streets were taken over during 1938 and the following lengths of Storm Water Sewers laid:—

Friars Road—1,120 feet; Bure Road—500 feet;
Windsor Road—800 feet; Somerset Road—500 feet;
Corbar Road—500 feet; Burnett Avenue—620 feet;
Stuart Road—1,200 feet; Addiscombe Road—390 feet;
Portion of Canberra Road—600 feet;
Portion of Lower Endfield Road—250 feet.

HIGHCLIFF SANITATION.

During 1937 the installation of the Sewerage System for Highcliff was completed, a site was secured by your Council in Purewell for the sinking of an Ejector, and a new Reavell Compressor and a Diesel Engine were installed at your Pumping Station at Quomps. In my Report for that year I expressed the hope that during 1938 the whole system would be in operation and that every endeavour would be made to secure that as ex-

peditionously as possible houses would be connected therewith with consequent elimination and closing of the many cesspits which had for long been a constant source of nuisance and serious potential danger to health in the area.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that I am now able to report that this desideratum has been largely, in fact almost completely accomplished.

The Main Sewerage System was completed by the Contractor by the end of December, 1937, but for the technical reasons lay dormant until the end of June, 1938, when the installation of the ejector at Purewell became completed. Connections to houses at once commenced, and by the end of the year 1938 no less than 400 connections of houses, shops, and bungalows had been made, and 347 cesspits and 42 pail closets had been abolished. Since then, many further connections have been made, and at the present time about 50 dwellings only remain to be connected.

By this remarkable achievement the sanitation of Highcliff no longer calls for the severe censures which in past years it unquestionably merited. Much of the unfortunate prolonged delay in the provision of a sewerage system for this parish was attributable to the curtailment of grants arising out of the Financial Crisis in August, 1930, when a scheme which had been decided upon by your Council had unfortunately to be postponed; while a revised scheme entered upon in 1934 unfortunately met with unforeseen checks on account of certain technical and engineering difficulties.

The fact that the parish had a main water supply and no main sewerage brought about excessive tax upon the existing cesspits within small curtilages, which on account of the high level of sub-soil water caused constant overflow of cesspits with consequent recurring serious potential risk to health and very serious nuisance to inhabitants and visitors.

These nuisances and dangers now no longer exist, and there is every reason to believe that the development of Highcliff will now proceed rapidly, with the result that you will in due course possess within your Borough a residential seaside resort second to none in sanitation, healthfulness, and desirability as a place for permanent residence or summer holiday. So admirably situated is this locality with its beautiful forest hinterland and its miles of sandy sea coast and its marvellous views over the Solent and English Channel that there appear no limits to its possible growth, popularity, and prosperity.

HOUSING.

There still remain in Christchurch, as is the case in many other ancient towns, a certain number of individual houses and small groups of dwellings which on account of age, structure, and arrangements, fall below, and in a few cases considerably below, the modern day standard for healthful occupation. Owing to their scattered character and smallness of grouping these dwellings do not fall within the categories defined as Clearance or as Re-development areas within the Housing Act, 1936. From time to time, however, such dwellings, upon report to your Council, are dealt with as individual dwellings with the result that gradually, but surely, their elimination is brought about to make way for structures commensurate with modern day requirements.

During the year special consideration was given to the insanitary condition of certain dwellings in Pound Lane and in Spring Gardens, and action has been taken by your Council to bring into repair defective sanitary conveniences and to effect other urgent repairs to these dwellings. I understand that extensive road development proposed for the area occupied by these dwellings will shortly bring about their effacement, a much to be desired matter.

Many new houses, mostly of the villa and bungalow type, have been erected on well selected sites by private enterprise during the year. In general the planning and lay-out of these conforms with all the essential requirements for healthful occupation, and I have observed a general tendency during the year towards marked improvement in structure, aesthetic appearance, domestic planning, and sanitary fittings of such dwellings, while many are exceedingly well devised with regard to labour-saving devices. There is in fact but little which calls for any serious comment in connection with these new dwellings, it is, however, desirable that kitchens and particularly larders should be located facing north or north-east, a practice not invariably carried out.

While many of these new dwellings meet the existing demand for small dwellings for retired persons and for the industrial classes of moderate means, their prices and rentals are yet prohibitive to many less fortunately placed. I am hopeful that your Council may yet decide upon the erection of a sufficiency of Council houses to meet the reasonable requirements of those of your burgesses who follow their occupation within your Borough and whose rate of wages does not permit occupation of houses built by private enterprise, and who, thereby, are compelled to live under conditions which in many cases do not afford full amenities for domestic comfort and healthful living.

Hampshire planning authorities working in co-operation with the Ministry of Health and the Forestry Commission have recently drawn up a report on the protection of the New Forest, your Borough being represented on the committee of planning officers by your Borough Engineer, Mr. E. B. Wise. If the New Forest is to be preserved the size and population of its towns, it was stated, will have to be controlled, and to this end a list of suggested maximum urban populations was drawn up by the Planning Committee. For the Borough of Christchurch the maximum population suggested is 60,000. Such a visionary figure may appear a little alarming, yet if your Council continues to pursue, as I feel confident it will, your present considered and firm policy toward the prevention of over-crowding of houses on sites as they arise for development, and exercises the powers you possess for judicious supervision and control over the type of dwelling erected, there is every reason to believe that the possibly highly populated Borough of the future will still possess all those characteristics of natural beauty, charm, and healthful amenities, which have so deservedly earned it the appellation of the "Gem of the South." So by your timely deliberations the common weal of both your present burgesses and their posterity haply may be preserved.

MILK SUPPLIES.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

During the year one dairy was found to be unsatisfactory. Upon representation being made to the owner structural alterations were carried out and satisfactory arrangements made to comply with all sanitary requirements.

Pasteurised Milk.

The demand for pasteurised milk in your Borough has continued, and a very high proportion of all milk purveyed in your Borough is now pasteurised milk. It is, of course, very difficult statistically to assess the effect of this increased consumption of pasteurised milk upon the general health. It is, however, interesting to note that during 1937 and 1938, when the demand arose, the incidence of infectious disease, in particular of Scarlet Fever and of Diphtheria, which infections are known to be in part milk-borne, has been the lowest ever recorded in your Borough. However this may be, the fact remains that raw milk even when clean is not necessarily a safe milk, since it may readily become contaminated with and is known to be able to infect consumers with the organisms of Tuberculosis, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric or Typhoid Fever, quite

apart from those of some other less common milk-borne infections such as Undulant Fever. The one and only satisfactory preventive measure against such risk is Pasteurisation.

FIG KEEPING.

Special attention has again been given during the year to nuisance arising from the keeping of pigs in the near vicinity of inhabited dwellings. While the keeping of one or two pigs may under certain circumstances and conditions be quite practicable without causing nuisance, it is seldom the case that any large number can be kept without causing nuisance and, in my experience, especially where the boiling of pig-swill is carried out. The plea is sometimes put forward that a piggery existed prior to the erection of near-by dwelling houses. The fact remains that if animals are kept in such manner as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance, or if effluvia is caused prejudicial to the health of, or a nuisance to, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, both such matters constitute, if proved, statutory nuisances within the provisions of the Public Health Act, and proceedings may be instituted to bring about abatement.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No complaints have been received during the year, and one disinfestation only has been required. Disinfestation was carried out by the Local Authority, Zaldeide being used as insecticide.

CAMPING SITES.

Particular attention has been paid during the year to maintain the good sanitation and control of Camping Sites in your Borough. The number of sites which were used for camping purposes during 1938 was 20. Of these the number in respect of which licences have been issued by your Council under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was 11. The estimated maximum number of campers resident in your District at any one time during the summer season of 1938 was 3,136.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

No public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public exist in the District. Controlled facilities for public bathing in the rivers and on the sea-shore are provided.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

I am indebted to Mr. H. E. Ray, Branch Manager of the Christchurch Branch Employment Office, Ministry of Labour, for the following detailed figures for the year 1938 of registered unemployed in Christchurch.

Month	Men		Women	
	Aged 21-64	Aged 18-21	Aged 21-64	Aged 18-21
January	285	13	76	8
February	237	10	80	6
March	199	10	91	5
April	201	4	76	6
May	212	5	64	2
June	234	14	47	2
July	258	9	38	4
August	227	8	43	6
September	241	12	43	7
October	313	14	87	10
November	340	23	99	11
December	351	16	86	14
Total	3098	138	830	81
Average (Monthly)	258	11	69	7

TRADES (Approximate percentage).

Men		Women	
Building	... 15	Various	... 15
Public Works	... 30	Distributive	... 20
Hotel and Catering	20	Hotel and Catering	23
Distributive	... 10		
Various	... 15		

The Quarterly percentage of Unemployment among males and females was as follows—

Quarters	Males	Females
Spring	22.6	29.2
Summer	23.1	21.6
Autumn	22.6	15.5
Winter	31.7	33.7

Unemployment and particularly its seasonal distribution varies considerably in different localities, since it is determined by the nature and extent of local industries and occupations.

A comparison of the above figures with those for the year 1937, detailed in my Report for that year, shows an appreciable increase during 1938, especially in the latter part of the year. Commenting upon this Mr. Ray says, "It will be seen that the unemployment figures show an increase over the previous year, and I think that this was largely due to uncertainty caused by the international situation, particularly as the main industries in Christchurch (Building and allied trades, and Hotel and Catering) would react quickly to events such as were experienced last year. Building operations are affected also by weather conditions, and the Hotel and Catering trade absorbs a large percentage of female labour during the summer months."

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Sanitary Department.

It is exceedingly pleasant to be able to report that the many difficulties and inconveniences so long experienced through lack of adequate accommodation for your Sanitary Department have now entirely been overcome. This has been effected by the allocation of a large compartment at the Town Hall for the purposes of a Sanitary Department. By suitable and well-devised structural alterations and furnishings this compartment has been converted into a series of well-lighted and ventilated offices in which the administrative side of the sanitary work of your Borough can now be carried out under entirely satisfactory and comfortable conditions. I wish to thank your Council for their consideration and action in this matter.

Sanitary Inspection.

I now beg to submit to you Mr. Crowther's Annual Report for 1938 of the work carried out in his department. The many figures and data therein provide evidence of the very comprehensive and efficient manner in which he has carried out his multitudinous duties in connection with all sanitary matters arising within your District. These during 1938 became considerably increased by supervisory work in connection with the Highcliff Main Sewerage Scheme. I wish again to convey to him my marked appreciation of the unfailing and kindly assistance he has at all times given me in all matters connected with the technicalities of sanitation.

TOWN HALL, CHRISTCHURCH.

15th June, 1939.

To The Medical Officer of Health,
Christchurch.

Sir,

I beg to report the work carried out and Inspections made during the year 1938.

Nature of Visits or Inspections.				Number
Complaint received	...	...	...	98
General Sanitation—				
Drains (including Smoke and Water Tests)	...	...	...	1167
Keeping of Animals (including Stables and Piggeries)	...	...	...	28
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	57
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Outworkers	...	...	...	55
Bakehouses	...	...	...	27
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	29
Collection of Refuse (Household)	...	...	...	115
Refuse Disposal (Dumps)	...	...	...	66
Removal of Refuse, etc.	...	...	...	33
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	48
Defective Cesspits	...	...	...	26
Holiday Camps	...	...	...	55
Lorry Inspections (Cleansing and Greasing)	...	...	...	59
Schools	...	...	...	8
Infectious Diseases—				
Enquiries, Disinfections and Revisits	...	...	...	29
Public Health Acts (Visits and Inspections)	...	...	...	49
Housing Act (Inspections and Revisits)	...	...	...	127
Overcrowding (Inspections and Revisits)	...	...	...	44
Verminous Premises (Visits re cleansing)	...	...	...	17
Meat and Food Inspection—				
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	39
Meat and Food Shops and Premises	...	...	...	841
Street Vendors and Hawkers	...	...	...	93
Fish Fryers and Offensive Trades	...	...	...	71
Cowsheds	...	...	...	25
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	36
Water Samples	...	...	...	2
Shop Acts	...	...	...	72
				3230

COMPLAINTS.

Ninety-eight complaints were received during the year, consisting of—

Choked Drains 30, Defective Cesspits 8, Removal of Manure and Rubbish 19, Keeping of Animals 10, Offensive Ditches 2, Vermin 6, Rats 5, Housing Defects 7, Miscellaneous 12.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Twenty-five visits were made to Cowsheds and thirty-six to Dairies and Milkshops. Samples of Milk were taken from the former by the County Authority.

EXAMINATION OF MEAT AND FOOD STUFFS.

Eight hundred and eighty visits were paid to Slaughter Houses, Food Shops, Restaurants, Hotels and premises where food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale and intended for human consumption. The visits were made at uncertain times.

The following table shows the nature and quantity of Food Stuffs condemned and destroyed during 1938.

Month of Year	No. of visits made	Amount of Meat, etc. condemned		Remarks
		Nature	Quantity	
January	43	Corned Beef	lbs. 12	Decomposed Punctured Tin Mouldy
		Walnuts	52	
February	57			
March	69			
April	84	Cheese	38	Rotting
		Ham Roll	4	Mouldy
May	66	Lobster	2½	Dead on arrival
		Tinned Tongue	6	Blown Tin
June	79	Beef (English)		
July	62	Mutton „	106	Due to defective refrigerator
		„ (imported)		
		Shrimps	20	Decomposition
August	66	Lobster	15	Dead on arrival
September	117	Lobster	44	Do.
		Prawns		
		(imported)	7	Decomposed
October	81	Kippers	42	Tainted
November	63	Veal (pressed)	9	Blown Tin
December	93	Prawns		Decomposed
		(imported)	28	
Total	880	—	385½	—

DRAINAGE and SANITATION.

Six hundred and twenty-six new connections have been added to the foul water sewer, Four hundred and sixty-seven smoke and water tests were made to drains and sanitary fittings, Four hundred and eight premises were drained or redrained, Three hundred and forty-seven Cesspits abolished, Forty-two pail closets converted to the Water Carriage System, and Two new Cesspits created (sewer not available).

HOUSING.

Sixty-seven houses, One hundred and fifty-seven bungalows, Eleven shops and one Theatre have been erected during the year.

Systematic inspections with a view to check and keep in hand overcrowding were carried out.

One hundred and sixty-seven working class houses have been measured up and Certificates re permitted number issued.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The regular collection of Refuse was carried out at weekly intervals. An additional Lorry was provided during 1938 making four in all, which at present is adequate to meet all demands.

During the year 236 houses have been added making in all a collection from 4688 premises. In addition Trade Refuse was removed from 33 business premises three times per week.

CHARLES CROWTHER,

Sanitary Inspector.
Christchurch.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

During 1938, under the Joint Air Raid Precautions Committee formed in 1936 for the three adjoining Boroughs of Bournemouth, Poole, and Christchurch, arrangements made in your Borough for all branches of Air Raid Precautions became considerably advanced, and consequent upon the Crisis in September every possible endeavour was made to meet any sudden emergency which might arise. No relaxation whatsoever in these efforts has since occurred, and at the present time every aspect of civil defence in your Borough has reached a very high standard of efficiency and preparedness.

Under Home Office instructions the Administrative Control of Rescue, Decontamination, Demolition and Repair Squads, etc., and of utility services fall under the Borough Engineer; while the Administrative Control of Casualty and Medical Services falls under myself as Medical Officer of Health.

In your Borough the onerous and highly responsible work of these administrative functions became very considerably ameliorated by the appointment in August, 1938, of a full time Local Air Raid Precautions Officer in the person of Captain V. D. Smith, an ex-officer of the Royal Air Force, for whom Offices were provided in a prominent position in the High Street. The appointment of this Officer quickly resulted in very complete co-ordination and co-operation between all branches of Air Raid Precautions, and with the formation of small Executive Committees very wisely and expediently decided upon by His Worship the Mayor, Councillor H. E. W. Laphorne, transformed the functioning of the Air Raid Precautions services from comparative chaos to a perfectly controlled and efficient organisation.

During 1938 the following provisions were made by me for Casualty Services and have received the sanction of the Home Office and the Ministry of Health. Two buildings have been scheduled as fixed First Aid Posts to which during the September Crisis structural adaptations were carried out to equip these for gas casualty, decontamination, the rendering of first aid, and adequate provision was made for screening, lighting, etc. These buildings are—the County Council Health Centre in Millhams Street, and St. Mark's Church Hall in Highcliff. In addition, arrangements have been made for First Aid Points at St. Andrew's Club, Jumpers, at the Bure Lane Riding School, and at the Village Hall, Stanpit. Provision has also been made for four Ambulances, and for a number of Motor Cars to be used for Sitting Cases and for transport of First Aid Parties.

I have been particularly fortunate in obtaining the voluntary services of Dr. A. J. Young, Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and late Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Whitefield, Lancashire, now retired and resident in your Borough, as First Aid Commandant, whose long experience of St. John Ambulance work and war-time experience as Medical Officer in charge of the Whitefield Auxiliary Military Hospital renders him eminently suitable for such responsibility. In addition, Miss K. Hamilton, Commandant of the Christchurch Red Cross Society, has volunteered her services as Lady First Aid Commandant.

With regard to personnel for Casualty Services but little difficulty arose; a considerable number of women and a few men quickly responded to an appeal for volunteers at the time of the September Crisis, and before the end of the year most of these had completed courses given by Dr. Young, Col. Hayes, I.M.S. and by myself in First Aid. Of these several have subsequently passed the examination in First Aid of the St. John Ambulance Association, and also examination in Anti-Gas. In this connection I wish to express my appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Nurse Birnie, Miss Maund, Mr. H. L. Wiseman, and Mr. Pierce, who acted as Sub-Instructors in First Aid.

During the present year a Women's Voluntary Services organisation under the Presidency of the Countess of Malmesbury has been established in the Borough, and large numbers of volunteers have been enrolled and are being trained for duties, medical and social, especially in connection with Evacuees some 2,500 of whom are scheduled to be accommodated in the event of emergency in the Christchurch area.

Some difficulty still obtains in securing a sufficiency of male volunteers of suitable age for First Aid Parties. I am hopeful that shortly this deficiency may become rectified.

BIRTH CONTROL.

In my last Report I drew attention to the ethical and practical aspects of Birth Control, and pointed out that in certain cases valuable lives may be saved and ill-health prevented through the services of Birth Control Clinics.

Arrangements have now been made by the County Medical Officer whereby on the personal recommendation of a medical practitioner expert advice and suitable treatment can be obtained in Bournemouth, thus avoiding the hitherto difficulty of patients having to travel to Salisbury.

SCHOOLS AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Medical Inspection of children in the schools is carried out by the Staff of the County Medical Officer. Throughout your Borough this inspection and also medical attendance at the Infant Welfare Centre and School Clinic at Millhams Street has continued to be carried out by myself, in my capacity as part-time Assistant County Medical Officer.

The general health of scholars in the schools has been well maintained, and the provision made under the Milk Marketing

Board Scheme for the supply of milk at uneconomic price to school children has been entirely satisfactory. All milk supplied under the scheme is pasteurised milk.

During the year considerable and much needed structural alterations and sanitary improvements have been carried out in connection with the Christchurch Church of England School, and extensive decorative reconditioning has been completed. Some improvement has also been carried out in the structural arrangement and approach of the Sanitary Conveniences of the Boys' Department of the Christchurch Council Senior School. The flushing of this convenience is still carried out in a somewhat primitive manner by means of a hose; this system cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory, and is inconsistent with the requirements of modern day sanitation. In my opinion an automatic flushing device, which I have from time to time advised, is essential.

MILLHAMS STREET HEALTH CENTRE.

Under the administration of the County Medical Officer the following Clinics are carried out at this Centre each month.

Ante-natal Clinic—2nd and 4th Mondays, 3.0 p.m.

School Clinic—Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.

Infant Welfare Clinic—Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.

Toddlers Clinic—3rd Monday, 2.30 p.m.

Eye Clinic—3rd Tuesday, 10.0 a.m.

Dental Clinic—Fridays, 9.30 a.m.

Tuberculosis Clinic—2nd and 4th Thursdays, 1.30 p.m.

The holding of an Orthopaedic Clinic at this Centre has been discontinued, and arrangements have been made for cases of orthopaedic defect found in the Schools or at the Welfare Clinic to be referred for advice and treatment to the Bournemouth Orthopaedic Clinic.

INFANT WELFARE.

An analysis of attendances at the School Clinic and at the Infant Welfare Clinic at which babies up to about two years of age are seen, and at the Toddlers Clinic inaugurated in 1937 at which infants between the ages of two and five years are seen, shows that increasing advantage is being taken by mothers of the services of these three Clinics. During the year over 1,300 consultations were held with parents concerning their children, an

increase of over 200 above those in the previous year. Whenever necessary parents have been persuaded to secure that their children received necessary treatment from private practitioners.

In a considerable number of necessitous cases, through voluntary contributions collected by the ladies of the Christchurch Child Welfare Society, free issues were made of special articles of infant diet and of codliver-oil preparations, and sale of these to mothers was made at economic prices. Under the provisions made through the Public Assistance Committee in a number of cases of under-nourished infants of parents whose financial circumstances were such that they were likely to be unable to afford adequate nourishment, free issues of fresh milk have been made, such milk being supplied to them through their own milk purveyors, subject to all such milk being pasteurised milk.

Apart from medical consultations held with parents, many thousands of accurate weighings of infants have been carried out, and records made of these upon cards supplied to mothers. From these records it is possible at any time to form an opinion upon the satisfactory progress or otherwise of the infant, and where progress is found to be unsatisfactory or questionable the mother is invariably advised by nurses attending to consult with the Medical Officer. All such consultations are held in a separate consulting room and privacy and opportunity for adequate medical examination and confidential advice are thus ensured.

Opportunity is taken to advise all mothers upon nutritional matters, and dietary leaflets are freely issued. In this connection much valuable instruction has been given to mothers through lectures combined with practical demonstrations and the distribution of cookery booklets organised by the women's voluntary societies in the Borough.

I am able to say from practical experience and careful observation over a number of years that the combination of and close co-operation between the several Clinics organised by the County Medical Officer and now operating in your Borough, covering as they do in co-operation with School Medical Inspections and the extensive system of Home Visiting carried out by the County Health Visitors all phases of infant and child welfare both prenatal and post-natal, have very markedly raised the standard of general health and well-being of your child community. Incapacitating defects such as rheumatic infection, rickets, and pulmonary affections, are now far less prevalent than formerly, while it is beyond doubt that the lives of many infants in the first year of life are now preserved which a few years ago would have quickly succumbed to marasmic and allied pathological conditions. The great advantage of this combination of medical

services is that medical observation of the child can now be without intermission maintained from birth to school-leaving age, and thus any derangement in physical health which may arise can be dealt with at the earliest stage with, in the majority of cases, the satisfactory result that no incapacitating or disfiguring defect is perpetuated into adult life.

The importance of the home conditions and of suitable dietary in this connection cannot be exaggerated, and much of the value of the medical services is lost when these are unhygienic or unsatisfactory. I would ask that no effort be spared increasingly to secure adequate and hygienic housing conditions in your Borough, while I would urge upon your burgesses the increasing necessity of impressing upon their daughters, the future mothers, the importance of acquiring an adequate knowledge of cooking and food preparation, an art of the most vital importance which in this country is fast becoming extinct, together with some other domestic virtues upon which the maintenance of health and of physical and mental fitness and of domestic happiness so largely depends.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND HYGIENE.

In your Borough various Voluntary Organisation have continued in the most admirable manner to cater for the social and hygienic welfare of your burgesses, especially of young people. Among these organisations are—

The Christchurch Townswomen's Guild.

President: Mrs. H. E. Laphorne, Mayoress.

Chairman: Mrs. Dunn.

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Burt.

The Mundeford Townswomen's Guild.

President: Mrs. Alan Druitt.

Chairman: Miss Mather.

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Conyers Morrell.

The Christchurch District Nursing Association.

Chairman: Mr. D. Llewellyn.

The Mundeford Nursing Association.

President: Mrs. Alan Druitt.

The Christchurch Red Cross Society.

President: The Countess of Malmesbury, C.B.E.

Vice-President: Mrs. K. R. Balfour.

Commandant: Miss K. Hamilton.

Christchurch Child Welfare Society.

Patron: The Countess of Malmesbury, C.B.E.

President: The Mayoress of Christchurch.

Chairman: Mrs. Norman Barnes, J.P.

British Legion (Christchurch Branch).

President: Lieut. Col. M. J. Minogue.

British Legion, Women's Section (Christchurch Branch).

Chairman: Mrs. Conyers Morrell.

The Highcliff Guild of Friendship.

President: Mrs. C. H. Gould.

The Christchurch Lads Sports and Social Club.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. E. Rainsley.

Air Defence Cadet Corps.

(Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch District).

President: The Right Hon. the Earl of Malmesbury.

Chairman and Organiser: Brig-Gen. F. G. Willock,
C.B.E., D.S.O.

In times of stress and common danger, such as that experienced during the recent Crises, there exists a tendency for closer co-operation and community of interests between all classes. National Defence to be effective depends upon mutual, friendly, and unselfish co-operation between all members of the community, and much can be done, and indeed has already been done by the intensive and altruistic efforts of the various voluntary social services in your Borough to bring this about, and concomitantly has been productive in helping to break down to an appreciable extent some of those barriers, social, political, and denominational, which are deterrents to national progress and happiness. By helping to make each and all realise the important service which each may render to the community as a whole, and by inculcating a sense of unselfish discipline, the voluntary social organisations have played a by no means unimportant part towards ensuring the common safety.

The recent organisation of a branch of the newly established Air Defence Cadet Corps for the Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch District, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Malmesbury, now provides for the youth of your Borough between the ages of 14 and 18 years magnificent opportunity for comradeship, for healthful recreation, and for full practical experience in all branches of airmanship and air navigation. As in the past every normal boy dreamed of adventure on the seas, so today also his aspirations turn to adventure in the air. The Air Defence Cadet Corps now provides for every ambitious

lad a ready prospect for the ideal fulfilment of his dream. This potent addition to the organisations already existing in your Borough for the promotion of physical and social well-being with its exceptional potentiality for the inculcation of a healthy spirit of chivalry and adventure is most opportune.

For the women of your Borough, especially for young women, collateral opportunities for service and comradeship are afforded by the organisation of the Women's Voluntary Services in connection with Air Raid Precautions. This organisation which offers training in many branches of social service, particularly in relation to hygiene, and to the care and nursing of young children and incapacitated persons, as well as in motor transport, the working of canteens, etc., serves an exceptionally useful function, not only for purpose of national emergency, but also as an intensive contribution towards the fundamental requirements for raising the general standard of health and happiness in every home.

HOLIDAYS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

I would once again like to draw special attention to the Children's Holiday Scheme carried out under the auspices of the Post War Brotherhood Federation the Christchurch Branch of which continues under the able presidency of Mr. A. H. Owen.

This scheme is organised and supervised entirely by unpaid voluntary helpers, its object being to provide poor and necessitous children, whose only conception of a holiday is absence from school, with a real good holiday and change of surroundings. Boys between the ages of 10 and 14 years are sent to camp, and girls between the ages of 10 and 12 years are accommodated in private homes. The whole of the funds are provided by voluntary contributions.

During 1938, 29 Christchurch boys spent over a week's holiday at the Brotherhood Holiday Camp at Fort Gomer, near Stokes Bay, under ideal conditions, and 20 Christchurch girls received hospitality in private homes at Basingstoke. Against this no less than 102 girls from poor homes in Hampshire towns were given a happy week's holiday in private homes in Christchurch. The total number of children provided with holidays during the year by the various branches of the Brotherhood in Hampshire was 553 boys and 509 girls. I cannot too highly recommend this Scheme since unfortunately as yet no Convalescent Holiday Homes for necessitous school-children exist in the County.

Detailed and interesting particulars of this admirable and highly important work may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary of the Christchurch Branch of the Brotherhood—Mr. E. J. Stainer, 28 Bridge Street, Christchurch; and subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer—Mr. C. W. Durrant, 17 Station Road, Christchurch.

MENTAL WELFARE.

Under the Hampshire Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare a number of young persons, certified under the Mental Deficiency Acts are accommodated in Guardianship homes in the Borough. Periodical inspections are carried out by myself under instructions of the County Medical Officer. In addition, constant supervision of the homes and inmates is carried out by officials of the Association and by members of the local voluntary committee thereof of which the Chairman is Mrs. Conyers Morrell. An Occupation Centre is conducted daily in the Borough at which hand-work, physical training, and elementary house-work are taught. Mid-day meals are arranged for at this Centre.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The Hampshire County Council is the supervising authority for the registration and inspection of maternity and nursing homes. Under the provisions of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, inspection of these homes is carried out annually and re-registration certificates are issued subject to circumstances conforming with the requirements of the Act. Since in my capacity as Assistant County Medical Officer these inspections have been conducted by myself I am able to say that in all cases the homes meet the high standard of efficiency required.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, Venereal Diseases Act, 1917, Food and Drugs Acts, Maternity and Child Welfare Acts, and Midwives Act, are administered by the County Council.

GENERAL.

The incidence of infectious disease during the year has been exceptionally low, and the general good health of the population has been well maintained. The recent decision of your Council to consider a Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme will, I feel confident, in conjunction with similar schemes which have now been adopted throughout the County of Hampshire, tend in course of time to eliminate the incidence of epidemic Diphtheria which from time to time so seriously menaces the child population.

The completion of a Main Sewerage System for Highcliff area and the very rapid advantage which has been taken of this by house-owners has the effect of removing for all time the serious insanitary conditions which for long gave cause for alarm, and thereby the future healthful development and prosperity of the eastern area of your Borough is assured.

The urgency resulting upon the Crisis in September has had the effect of very materially advancing arrangements made in your Borough for Air Raid Precautions, the organisation of which at the present time can be regarded as highly efficient and of full preparedness to meet any emergency. Very full consideration has been given to provisions to meet potential sanitary problems, particularly in connection with the Government Evacuation Scheme. It is preponderantly due to the indefatigable and inspiring incentive of his Worship the Mayor, Councillor H. E. W. Laphorne, that not only effective co-ordination but also very harmonious co-operation between officials and volunteers in all branches of Civil Defence has been established in your Borough.

Defects in connection with certain sections of old laid sewers in the more low lying parts of your Borough have received your special attention, and measures advised by your Borough Engineer and already in hand will, I feel confident, rectify these defects and consequently eliminate occasional serious nuisance occasioned thereby.

The increasing popularity of your Borough as a residential and holiday resort continuously gives rise to new sanitary problems. In this connection adequate measures in particular have been taken by you for the efficient sanitation and control of camping sites. I would ask, however, that your further special consideration be given to the urgent need for Public Lavatory accommodation suitably situated and adequate for the needs of your residents and the many visitors to your town.

I beg to express to your Council and its officers my appreciation of the continued help and consideration extended to me.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONYERS MORRELL,
Medical Officer of Health.

12th June, 1939.

Housing Statistics for the year ending 31st December, 1938

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	5198
Population (Census 1901)	...	...	...	4204
" " 1911	...	...	...	6053
" " 1921	...	...	...	6991
" " 1931	...	...	...	9183
" (Reg. General's Estimate) June, 1938	...	...	...	14050
" (Locally Estimated) December, 1938	...	...	...	15200
Number of inhabited houses 1921	...	...	...	1406
" " " 1931	...	...	...	2489
" " " 1938	...	...	...	4410
Number of Dwellings and Shops 1938	...	...	...	4850
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	£132043
Sum represented by a penny rate—1938	...	...	...	£501

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	87
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	168
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	63
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	127
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	27

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	21
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

(a)—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 and corresponding provision of 1936 Act:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which are rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners	0

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	16
(b) By local authority in default of owners	0

(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	0

(d)—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	0

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year 1938, for the Borough of Christchurch.
On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises 1	Number of		
	Inspections 2	Written Notices 3	Occupiers Prosecuted 4
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	21	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	23	2	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	11	2	—
Total	55	6	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars 1	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which prosecutions were instituted 5
	Found 2	Remedied 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector 4	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:				
Want of cleanliness ...	6	6	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:—				
Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)				
Total	6	6	—	—

OUTWORK in unwholesome premises, section 108 ... None

C. CONYERS MORRELL,
January 1st, 1939. Medical Officer of Health.
CHARLES CROWTHER, Sanitary Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

Samples taken during the year ended 31st December, 1938
in the Borough of Christchurch.

Article	Genuine	Unsatisfactory	Article	Genuine	Unsatisfactory
Arrowroot ...			Malt Vinegar		
Aspirin ...			Margarine ...		
Baking Powder			Meat, tinned 1		
Beer ...			Milk ...		
Brandy ...			Milk of Sulphur		
Bread ...			Mustard ...		
Butter ... 1			New Milk ...		
Camphorated			Sep. Milk ...		
Oil ...			Nitre, Spirit of		
Castor Oil ...			Paregoric ...		
Cheese ... 1			Pepper ...		
Citric Acid			Prunes ...		
Cocoa ...			Quinine,		
Coffee ...			Sulphate of		
Condensed Milk			Rice ... 1		
Cream ... 1			Rhubarb,		
Cream of			Tincture of		
Tartar ... 1			Rum ...		
Demerara Sugar			Sal Volatile		
Dripping ...			Sausage ...		
Egg Powder			Seidlitz		
Flour ...			Powders ...		
Flour,			Skim Milk ...		
Self-raising			Sugar ...		
Gin ...			Sweets ...		
Glycerine ...			Syrup of Figs 1		
Golden Syrup			Tea ...		
Ground Ginger			Vinegar ...		
Honey ... 1			Whiskey ...		
Ice Cream					
Jam ...					
Lard ...					
Laudanum ...					
			Total ... 8		

H. LESLIE CRONK,

7th February, 1939.

County Medical Officer.

Legislation in Force

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

ACTS	Adopted
Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 ...	1890
Private Street Works Act 1892 ...	1893
Notification of Births Act 1907 ...	1914
Burial Acts 1852—1900 (for the Borough of Christchurch and Parish of Hurn) ...	
Infectious Disease Prevention Act 1890 ...	
Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907:—	
Parts II, III, IV, V, VI, (which by virtue of section 2 (3) of the Public Health Act of 1925 is also applied) and Part X ...	1908
Part VII section 80 to 86, Part VIII, Part IX	1934
Public Health Act 1925 ...	1929

BYE-LAWS.

New Streets and Buildings ...	1927
Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	1929
Slaughter Houses ...	1929
Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, Ashpits and Cesspools ...	1935
Common Lodging Houses ...	1935
Pleasure Grounds ...	1935
Drainage of existing Buildings ...	1935
Means of escape from Fire (Factory and Workshop)	1935
Removal of House Refuse ...	1935
Nuisance in connection with Offensive Matter ...	1935
Decent conduct of persons using Public Conveniences	1935
Pleasure Boats and Vessels ...	1935
Wires, etc., connected with Wireless Installations	1935

Offensive Trades	...	...	...	1935
Good Rule and Government	...	...	...	1929
Good Rule and Government	...	...	...	1930
Good Rule and Government (Fouling of Footpaths by Dogs)	...	...	...	1935
Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	...	1935
Prevention of Nuisances (keeping of Animals)	...	...	...	1935
Prevention of Nuisances (Loud Speakers and Gram- ophones)	...	...	...	1936
Regulations with respect to Parking Places	1933	and	1937	
Fire Brigade Rules	...	...	...	1935
Sea Shores and Promenades	...	...	...	1937
Hoardings and Advertisements	...	...	...	1937
Christchurch Holiday Resorts Order (Sunday Trading)	1937			

